FEBRUARY, 1779. THE NUMB. 2539.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1779.

MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT *and* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in Assembly.*

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR early and punctual attendance upon the public business affords a happy presage that it will be conducted with harmony and dispatch, and must demonstrate to our mutual constituents your regard and attention to their interests. We shall endeavour to manifest a similar spirit, and facilitate the measures which the public good may require, so that you may not be long detained from your families and private concerns, and the interests of the public effectually and happily promoted. We have yet to lament, Gentlemen, that the futile and absurd ideas of conquering America are not yet so extinguished in the minds of our enemies, as to induce them to give over the vain attempt; tho' it is highly probable that, instead of the pompous and useless marches of large armies through a country which they could not conquer or retain, they will adopt the meaner and crueller plan of depredation and sudden inroad. Against these, therefore, whether upon our coast or frontiers, it highly becomes us to make a seasonable provision. And in order to do this, as well as answer the various exigencies of government, we must request your earliest attention to your revenue: For without this, you cannot expect security in war, or tranquility in peace. It is not to be expected that the current and ordinary income of the State will answer the extraordinary expences of war and danger; but it is high time the former should be ascertained; and so enlarged as to afford a prospect of payment of the public debts in a reasonable time. The policy of Congress in calling in so great a sum as fifteen millions of dollars at this time, will require a similar policy on our part, so as to avail ourselves of the present plenty of paper money, and lessen a proportionate part of the public debt. But, in the mean time, it is our duty to acquaint you that, when we entered upon the execution of your resolves of the 5th of December last, we found our Treasury in a condition very inadequate for the purposes you recommended, and we have just cause to apprehend that our embarrassments on this subject are increasing, as the circulation of two large emissions of paper money has been stopped in ordinary payment, tho' received at public offices; from which we may naturally infer, that all public payments will be made in those emissions, useless to the possessor in the common course of business. You will, doubtless, therefore esteem it necessary, in some mode, to supply the treasury with such money as may be current, and upon such an estimate of the public expence as may be formed under our present circumstances.

Before we proceed to lay before you the several matters necessary for your consideration, we think proper to acquaint you how far the several resolutions of your last sessions have been carried into execution.

We have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Farmer (a supernumerary officer) Commissary for the purchase of the articles enumerated in your resolve, and he has made purchases to a considerable amount. We applied to the gentlemen of the army, in December last, for a plan of distribution, which, when received, the articles will be forwarded for their relief and comfort. The upper bridge on Schuylkill is in part carried away;—the season of the year was too severe to admit the necessary work to be done for its security, though every step was taken for that purpose. The bridge at the Middle-Ferry has been secured, under our direction, by the care of the officers and men of the gallies, without any additional expence to the public. The cloathing of the officers of the army has been and will be an article of considerable expence. Finding the public and the army injured, in some respects, by the management of the department, we removed one officer, and shall carefully inspect all others, that abuses may not be repeated. We have disposed of all the gallies and armed boats, except such as were necessary for immediate protection and defence, and could be well manned. We have discharged and paid off the officers and men of the State fleet, who were supernumerary, so as to reduce the remaining expence to a sum comparatively small. The heavy expence of the gun factory, though we had no reason to complain of the management of it, we have wholly suppressed, from a view of our present stock of arms, and a belief that the State may now be supplied upon cheaper terms. We have discharged some old and heavy demands of the recruiting service, the militia of the back counties, and the artificers formerly employed on public works. The current and usual expenditures have also had their claims, though but in part, satisfied. On the sixteenth day of January last, we procured from Congress Sixty Thousand Pounds. The inconveniences of such applications to the United States, and the difficulties upon them, are well known to some of the honourable Members of your House; and as the advance of money to this State by Congress has been very great (however the final balance of the account may be) we cannot but believe you will approve of moderation and œconomy in such applications.

With such various demands, and many of them very pressing, and having no representation made to us, either collectively or individually, of any depredations on trade until Monday last, the navigation being also closed till last week, and no suitable vessel to be found in this harbour, we did not attempt to provide a ship of war for the protection of trade; for had no other difficulties occurred, the impossibility, in our circumstances, of answering the heavy demand which it would have occasioned, was alone sufficient. We might also add here, that our treasury having only the reprobated emissions (except the sixty thousand pounds) this stroke of general finance has affected all our measures.

Agreeable to your desire, we made diligent enquiry after the forestallers of flour and other provisions in this city, and caused several suspected persons to be prosecuted; but whether the complaints were not well founded, or from a reluctance in the inhabitants to appear on such prosecutions, the parties were dismissed. We also issued a proclamation, reprobating and prohibiting all such practices. Most earnestly do we wish an effectual remedy might be provided; but a more general detestation and abhorrence of them, we apprehend, must take place, before such remedy can be had.

We would now suggest such modes as have occurred to us to remove, at least in part, some of those evils we feel, and many of those we fear. We think there are many proper subjects of taxation yet untouched, and others too lightly—such as all carriages for pleasure and convenience only, and plate. The possessors of slaves and indented servants can also well afford to pay an additional duty. These, with a general plan of taxation adapted to the present value of money, and carried fairly and firmly into execution, would have a great effect. But we would also recommend the sale of the forfeited estates with all convenient speed. The prices would bear a proportion to the public debts, and at least put us on a certain footing in this respect. Considerations of a political kind, we think, also press this measure forcibly. We would also recommend the accumulation of fines and other pecuniary penalties, not so much as a fund of supply, as necessary for the advancement of public justice, and the good order of the community. Fees and other licence money, and especially on taverns, accruing to the State, and also such fees as accrue to officers or others, and have not been sufficiently raised to answer the exigencies of the present times, we think may also justly admit of increase, under some general proportional estimate. For we are bound to inform you that present penalties for decline of necessary, tho' troublesome offices, or for neglect or misconduct therein, and the allowances made, are now so reduced in value, as to afford no sanction or encouragemement for the execution of the laws.

We would also again bring into your view a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, so disgraceful to any people, and more especially to those who have been contending in the great cause of liberty themselves, and upon whom Providence has bestowed such eminent marks of its favour and protection. We think we are loudly called on to evince our gratitude, in making our fellow men joint heirs with us of the same inestimable blessings, under such restrictions and regulations as will not injure the community, and will imperceptibly enable them to relish and improve the station to which they will be advanced. Honoured will that State be in the annals of history, which shall first abolish this violation of the rights of mankind, and the memories of those will be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance, who shall pass the law to restore and establish the rights of human nature in Pennsylvania. We feel ourselves so interested on this point, as to go beyond what may be deemed the proper line of our duty, and acquaint you that we have reduced this plan to the form of a law, which, if acceptable, we shall in a few days communicate to you.

The unhappy disputes upon our borders, and progressive encroachments, especially on the part of Virginia, will naturally remind us how important it is that there should be as early a decision of these points as possible. By a resolution of Congress, passed the 23d of December, 1775, it was recommended to the State of Connecticut "not to introduce any settlers on the disputed lands till the farther order of Congress, or until the said dispute should be settled." The present depopulated state of that disputed territory may make it very proper, not only to remind the remaining settlers from Connecticut of their precarious tenure, but the State itself of this Resolve, which we apprehend never had the effect intended. The papers from Virginia, received since your late adjournment, are transmitted herewith. From them you will judge what probability there is of a termination of disputes in that quarter. But so much do we wish to relieve our unhappy borderers from these distressing and irritating claims, that we shall esteem our time and labour devoted to a most valuable purpose in executing any measures you may determine for their relief, even to a personal attendance of any of our Members on the scene of controversy, if you shall judge it necessary.

Some municipal laws in the administration of justice we would also recommend, such as establishing a Court of Errors, on judgments given in the Supreme Court: It appearing to us that a determination of a single tribunal, binding upon the lives and properties of the subjects of the State, without review or revisal in any case, must, from the frailty of human nature only, soon be productive of great inconveniences. We would wish they should be prevented rather than remedied. The suppression of theatrical entertainments, formerly recommended by Congress, to which we would add horse-racing, gaming, and other diversions, productive of idleness and dissipation of manners, seem to us to claim the notice of the Representatives of an undepraved and œconomical people.—Duelling, that resource of misapplied courage, and so dangerous to the peace of families and society, has lately grown so much into practice, that it may justly claim a share of your notice and censure.—The abuses of the process of attachments and replevins, which are taken out upon the estates of attainted traitors, and upon seizures for fines and other public demands, call for some wholesome restraints.

Some prudent and proper cautions against clandestine marriages, so often fatal to the peace and happiness of the families, are highly deserving of notice. If, as in all other cases where a third party is injured, the bond given on the licence was assignable to the parents or guardians for their special benefit, and publication of all marriages not celebrated upon licence was required, it might have a happy tendency to introduce a prudent restraint, without intrenching upon the freedom of marriage, which the policy of all wise States has most judiciously encouraged and protected.

We shall now offer the last, though not the least, object of your public enquiry and deliberations—we mean the nature and extent of the claims or estates of the late Proprietaries, and their consistency with the interests and happiness of the people under the late revolution. To reconcile the rights and demands of society with those of private justice and equity in this case will be worthy your most serious attention; nor ought the magnitude of the object, or the splendor and influence heretofore annexed to the power derived from that source, deter you from the enquiry, or dazzle you in the pursuit. The just regard due to the suspended rights of many individuals of this State, and the common interests of all, do not admit that it should any longer be kept out of sight; though war, with its calamities and confusion, has hitherto excluded it from the notice of a government founded on the authority of the people only.

JOSEPH REED, President.

February 5, 1779.

To be SOLD, at Baltimore,

On Tuesday the 23d instant (February) at public sale,

THE Privateer Brigantine SNAKE, lately from Martinico; she is a new vessel, and completely fitted with sails, rigging, cables, &c. she is built to carry 14 guns, and has 4 four pounders and six swivels on board; she is a most remarkable fine sailer, and every how calculated for privateering. There is a most elegant suit of new colours to be sold separately the same day. For further particulars enquire of Mr. David Stewart, merchant in Baltimore; Capt. Matthewman on board; or John Benezet in Philadelphia. ‡

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LONDON, November 27.

HOUSE of LORDS.

This day the King went in the uſual ſtate to open both Houſes of Parliament, when, being ſeated on the throne, and the Commons by command attending, he made the following SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE called you together in a conjuncture which demands your moſt ſerious attention. In the time of profound peace, without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the Court of France hath not forborne to diſturb the public tranquility, in violation of the faith of treaties and the general rights of Sovereigns, at firſt by the clandeſtine ſupply of arms and other aid to my revolted ſubjects in North-America, and afterwards by avowing openly their ſupport and entering into formal engagements with the leaders of the rebellion, and at length, by committing open hoſtilities and depredations on my faithful ſubjects, and by an actual invaſion of my dominions in America and the Weſt-Indies.

It is, I truſt, unneceſſary for me to aſſure you, that the ſame care and concern for the happineſs of my people, which induced me to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war, will make me deſirous to ſee a reſtoration of the bleſſings of peace, whenever it can be effected with perfect honour, and with ſecurity to the rights of this country.

In the mean time I have not neglected to take the proper and neceſſary meaſures for diſappointing the malignant deſigns of our enemies, and alſo for making general repriſals, and although my efforts have not been attended with all the ſucceſs which the juſtice of our cauſe and the vigour of our exertions ſeem to promiſe, yet the extenſive commerce of my ſubjects has been protected in moſt of its branches, and large repriſals have been made upon the injurious aggreſſors, by the vigilance of my fleets, and by the active and enterpriſing ſpirit of my people.

The great armaments of other powers, however friendly and ſincere their profeſſions, however juſt and honorable their purpoſes, muſt neceſſarily engage our attention.

It would have afforded me very great ſatisfaction to have informed you that the conciliatory meaſures planned by the wiſdom and temper of Parliament had taken the deſired effect, and brought the troubles in North-America to a happy concluſion.

In this ſituation of affairs the national honour and ſecurity call ſo loudly upon us for the moſt active exertions, that I cannot doubt of your heartieſt concurrence and ſupport. From the vigour of your Councils, and the conduct and intrepidity of my Officers and Forces by ſea and land, I flatter myſelf, by the bleſſing of God, to derive the means of vindicating and maintaining the honour of my Crown and the intereſts of my People, againſt all our enemies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you, and when you conſider the importance of the objects for which we are contending, you will I doubt not grant me ſuch ſupplies as you ſhall judge neceſſary for the public ſervice, and adequate to the preſent emergency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have, according to the powers veſted in me for that purpoſe, called forth the militia to aſſiſt in the interior defence of this country, and I have with the greateſt and trueſt ſatisfaction been myſelf a witneſs of that public ſpirit, that ſteady ardor and that love of their country, which animate all ranks of my faithful ſubjects, and which cannot fail of making us ſafe at home and reſpected abroad.

As ſoon as the King had concluded, and the Commons withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor again read it to the Lords, when

His Grace the Duke of Chandos roſe, and after approving every paragraph of the King's ſpeech, as expreſſive of wiſdom and parental care, moved for an addreſs of thanks, which thoſe of our readers who have a curioſity to know, have only to add to every ſentence of the King's ſpeech the following words: "Humbly to thank his Majeſty for," and they will be informed of the whole particulars.

Lord Plymouth ſeconded the Addreſs, but his Lordſhip ſpoke in ſuch a manner as we confeſs we did not for the moſt part underſtand him. One thing he particularly inſiſted on, which was, that in his neighbourhood in the country, he could aſſure their Lordſhips ſeveral mechanics who employed a hundred men could only now employ a fourth part of that number; ergo, enforcing the American war was the only method he could think moſt expedient for remedying this and every other grievance.

Lord Coventry ſpoke againſt the addreſs, particularly againſt that part of it which enforces the further continuance of the American war. He ſaid he was induced to this opinion from experience; Adminiſtration had tried the proſecution of it for four years unſucceſsfully, and now they were again trying, at great expence, what they ought to know was impracticable. After expatiating upon this with great temper and good ſenſe, he aſked their Lordſhips what reſources, what inducements they had to continue the proſecution of the war? Was America in a greater diſpoſition to ſue for peace now ſhe had declared her independency, than before? Was ſhe weakened by her new alliance with France? Was the tranſportation of men, ammunition, proviſions, &c. leſs expenſive than before? Or was commerce in a more flouriſhing ſtate? When the affirmative could be given to none of theſe queſtions, his Lordſhip ſaid he muſt vote againſt that part of the Addreſs.

Lord Briſtol ſaid he objected to the Addreſs on a larger ground; he diſliked the whole of it, and inſiſted that, previous to any Addreſs, at ſuch a time as this, an enquiry, a ſtrict enquiry, ſhould be made into the cauſes of all our miſcarriages. Here his Lordſhip, with his uſual ſpirit and accuracy, enumerated many of them, and particularly the neceſſity of an enquiry into the tranſactions of the fleet on the 27th of July laſt, relative to the conduct of the Vice Admiral of the Blue (Sir H. Palliſer) he did not at the ſame time charge, nor did he hope any thing could be brought againſt that gentleman; but when the Commander of that fleet declared he would not ſail in company with him, the neceſſity of the times demanded at leaſt an enquiry. His Lordſhip concluded a long ſpeech with negativing the Addreſs.

Lord Effingham ſpoke againſt the Addreſs, and referred to many inſtances to ſhew the imbecility of Adminiſtration in thinking to carry on the American war any longer.

Lord Suffolk roſe to diſclaim any penſion he had from the Crown, or would ever expect from it; that he was an independent man, and though unworthy of the great office he held under the King, yet he would maintain to the laſt the honour and dignity of the Crown, which was highly concerned in the proſecution of the American war. Hitherto he confeſſed the war was unſucceſsful, owing to the lenity of government; but his Lordſhip ſaid now a mode was to be adopted, which was hitherto foreborne, that he did not doubt would convince the Americans of the ſuperiority of the Britiſh arms. What that mode was his Lordſhip did not ſay, but it was generally ſuppoſed to mean burning and plundering the ſea-port towns, &c.

Lord Derby anſwered him with great ſpirit; ſaid though he had voted againſt America, in reſpect to taxation, he was now convinced of the impracticability of purſuing the war; that every day convinced him more and more of it, and that nothing but madneſs and deluſion could induce any body to perſevere in ſo fruitleſs an attempt. Here he mentioned many particulars of the ridiculous conduct of Adminiſtration, and warned the noble Lord in the Blue Ribband (Lord Suffolk) to beware of his new mode of carrying on the war by fire and ſword. The French, my Lord, ſays he, are the allies of the Americans, and tho' otherwiſe a humane people, they will be taught to make repriſals. Your ſea-ports lie open to them, and whilſt our fleets and armies are plundering and deſtroying one part of our brethren in America, we will be ſubject to the ſame depredations here.

Lord Sandwich objected to the mode of voting totally againſt the addreſs; he ſaid it was unprecedented, he had been forty years in the houſe, and never knew the like. His Lordſhip then went into his favourite ſubject the navy, ſaid what it would be towards the latter end of next year, that it would be equal by that time to what it was in 1759, when we had 97 ſhips of the line in commiſſion; he confeſſed indeed, there were delays in carrying on the American war, and in reſpect to France; that government was too backward in both buſineſſes, but then theſe delays were upon a good ground. As to enquiries, he would never be the firſt to introduce them, he was not for hanging up—(here his Lordſhip pauſed for ſome time, which created a laugh) any meaſures to public view, that ought to be concealed; however, if they were once begun, he would not be backward in giving every aſſiſtance to them in his power.

Lord Briſtol fully replied to Lord Sandwich, and was ſeconded very ably by the Duke of Bolton. After which *Lord Shelburne* roſe, and made one of the moſt maſterly and pointed ſpeeches againſt the whole conduct of adminiſtration we remember to have heard within theſe walls, the force of which had ſuch an effect on the *imprudent zeal* of a few gentlemen below the bar, that they *clapped it*; a circumſtance, we think, that could have only happened among thoſe unacquainted with the ſtrict *etiquette* of this aſſembly.

The majority Lords inſtantly took fire at this public breach of order, and unanimouſly cried out, "Clear the bar, clear the bar;" when all below the bar were immediately obliged to quit, and all the outward doors were immediately locked.

The debate then went on, but being excluded an audience of it, we can only report, that after a few more excellent ſpeeches made by the Duke of Richmond and ſome other minority Lords, the motion of addreſs was called for about half an hour after nine o' clock, when the numbers were, For the addreſs 76, Againſt it 31—Majority in favour of the addreſs 45.

*** The lateneſs of the hour when the houſe cloſed, prevented us from giving the whole of the ſpeeches of Lord Briſtol, the Duke of Bolton, and Lord Shelburne, till to-morrow. The laſt, as we have before obſerved, was remarkably ſpirited, and ſpoke to the critical ſituation of our preſent affairs, as demanding our moſt attentive recollection.

HOUSE of COMMONS. Thurſday.

The Houſe, as ſoon as they returned from the Upper Aſſembly, proceeded to take the King's ſpeech into their conſideration. The ſpeaker read it twice, and Mr. Greville moved an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, that contained in it the ſeveral paſſages of the ſpeech from the throne, and he recommended it to the Houſe to be unanimous on the occaſion.

Mr. Thomas Townſhend objected to the addreſs as moved, and called the attention of the houſe to ſeveral enormities of the Miniſtry, that rendered it neceſſary for them to amend the addreſs, by praying his Majeſty to remove the preſent Miniſtry. He was loud in his complaints againſt them; they had made Holland our foe, they had diſdained to cultivate continental connections, and they had proved themſelves incapable of governing this kingdom. He intimated that he would move another amendment in the courſe of the debate, ſhewing the ſenſe of the houſe on the zeal and ſpirit of the officers of the militia; and he concluded with moving to amend the addreſs, by ſubſtituting, in the room of the original motion, words acknowledging the neceſſity of the conjuncture, and giving a promiſe of large ſupplies; but intimating at the ſame time the neceſſity of enquiring into the conduct of the preſent Miniſtry.

Mr. Fox, in one of the moſt rapid, nervous, and intereſting ſpeeches that ever was delivered in that aſſembly, reprobated the meaſures of the Miniſtry in every inſtance. They pray (ſays he) for unanimity, they who have deſtroyed unanimity, who have torn brother from brother, and reviled and undermined every ſocial band of intercourſe. They pray for unanimity in an addreſs of thanks in a conjuncture of the moſt calamitous nature, brought on by their own impotence and neglect. Unanimity, he knew, was neceſſary to reſcue the country from its preſent calamities, and its greateſt calamity was, that the men who had ruined it ſtill were Miniſters. He condemned the ſpeech from the Throne, that is the ſpeech of the Miniſter, becauſe it was falſe. It called the late commiſſions to treat of peace, the act of the Parliament; it was not, they never ſaw it, and it was a libel againſt Parliament to charge them with it. He reprobated the Miniſtry for not forming continental connections, though indeed he believed it to be impracticable for them to accompliſh any, for foreign powers would hardly truſt themſelves in the hands of men who had ruined their own country.

He condemned the King's ſpeech for the expreſſion, that our ſucceſſes laſt campaign had not been ſo great as might have been expected; he declared they were greater than could reaſonably have been expected; and had not good fortune done more for them than their own wiſdom, the ſucceſſes muſt have been even more ſhameful than they are; he charged the admiralty with having advanced a palpable falſhood, in ſaying in November that they had forty-two ſail of the line ready for ſea, and yet not having ſhips ſufficient to diſpatch Byron till ſix weeks after d'Eſtaing had ſailed. It is impoſſible for us, in the narrow compaſs that we muſt preſcribe to ourſelves, even to have the outlines of a ſpeech filled with a ſeries of the moſt powerful oratory we ever heard.

Mr. Penton enumerated the ſhips we had, agreeable to the aſſertion of the Board of Admiralty, in November laſt, and ſtated that the number was actually 44, of which, however, three were in the dock in commiſſion, but unmanned.

Sir John Wrotteſley condemned the commiſſions, and ſaid they had wrought ſuch effect upon America, that 50,000 Ruſſians would not now vanquiſh and reduce that country.

Mr. Temple Lutterel, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. P. Bunel, Mr. James Lutterel, and Lord Gorge Gordon, all reprobated the conduct of the miniſtry.

Governor Johnſtone roſe to vindicate the honour of the Commiſſioners. He admired the Earl of Carliſle. He looked upon the commiſſion to have had, at the time it was iſſued, a good promiſe of ſucceſs, but the Miniſtry had ruined its effect by the moſt unparalleled impotence. Had he known that Philadelphia was to be evacuated, he never would have accepted of that commiſſion. He declared upon his honour, that though he might have taken ſome ſteps towards gaining over ſome part of the Congreſs, he never made any overtures, as it is aſſerted, to Joſeph Reed. There was no lady authoriſed by him to make any offers to him, and this he ſolemnly proteſted to be true. He thought it neceſſary to ſupport 25,000 men in America, if we meant only to carry on a defenſive war, and protect the places we had in our poſſeſſion. Give America Independence, ſays he, and ſhe will take Canada, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Weſt-Indies, into the bargain; but reduce America, and the empire is ſecure.

Lord North anſwered Mr. Fox particularly, and defended himſelf and his colleagues with his uſual addreſs. He confeſſed he had not been one to adviſe ſubſidiary connections in the time of peace. He ſaid the reaſon why Admiral Byron did not ſail till ſix weeks after d'Eſtaing was, that he might not take advantage of the ſailing of ſo many capital ſhips, and remain in the Britiſh ſeas. He defended the evacuation of Philadelphia, becauſe on the diſcovery of the French intentions, he might have found it neceſſary to draw off part of the army, and as either Rhode-Iſland, Philadelphia, or New-York, muſt be neceſſarily evacuated, ſince he could not ſend any more reinforcements, he thought it moſt eligible to evacuate Philadelphia. He defended the expreſſion of the ſucceſſes not being adequate to our expectations. Both Mr. Keppel and Mr. Byron were equal to the French, and yet, owing to a ſtorm in the one place, and accidents at another, they had failed. We had made exertions, we had hopes, we had diſappointments, and yet no one appeared as yet to be in blame. He ſaid it was now the time to take our ground, and vigorouſly exert ourſelves to puniſh the perfidy of our malignant enemy, and reduce the claims of our revolted ſubjects.

On a diviſion, the numbers were for the amendment, ayes 226, noes 107.

The houſe broke up at half paſt two o' clock.

ST. JOHN'S, *in* ANTIGUA, *Dec.* 30.

His Majeſty's ſhip of war Ariel, Capt. M'Kenzie, blown off the coaſt from Boſton Bay, in want of proviſions, has taken a Continental Brig of 16 guns, called the Reſiſtance, and burnt her. Alſo another Continental Brig called the New-Broom, of 16 guns, and ſent her into New-York. Likewiſe a French ſhip loaded with maſts, from Piſcataqua, and ſent her into the ſame Port.

The 22d. was carried into Engliſh Harbour, by his Majeſty's Frigate Maidſtone, Capt. Gardiner, a large French ſhip called the Lion, of 40 guns, 280 men; her cargoe conſiſts of 1400 hogſheads of Tobacco. She was taken off the Capes the 2d of November laſt, after an engagement of 7 hours, fought on both ſides with the greateſt obſtinacy. The prize was bound from Cheſapeak-bay to Port L'Orient in Old France.

From the Glaſgow Journal.

London. Admiral Young, who is juſt returned from his ſtation off the Leeward Iſlands, has brought home 40,000l. it being the amount of his eighth of prizes taken by the cruizers under his command.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, January 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Antigua, to Aretas Akers, Eſq; of this iſland.

Antigua, Wedneſday morning.

"Laſt night arrived at Engliſh-Harbour, from St. Lucia, his Majeſty's ſhip Ariadne, Captain Pringle, who aſſures us of the French having evacuated that iſland, both by ſea and land.

"That on the 17th of December Count d'Eſtaing, with 4000 men, made an attack on General Meadows, commanding an out poſt with 1500 men. The French made a very briſk attack for about a quarter of an hour, but nothing could withſtand the bravery of our troops; 700 and odd French were found dead on the ſpot; and by the beſt accounts that could be obtained 900 were wounded and made priſoners. The brave General Meadows having ſpent all his ammunition made ſad havock among them with fixed bayonets, upon which the French gave way and fled.

"Had General Meadows been fortunate enough to have had a good ſtore of ammunition, I am of opinion this affair would have ended in the total deſtruction of the French army under Mouſieur d'Eſtaing.

"Captain Hardie, of the Pelican brig, mentions the entire reduction of St. Lucia, and a fruſtration of the intended attack on Grenada and St. Vincent.

"Upon the embarkation of the remainder of d'Eſtaing's troops, the French fleet came round to Cul de Sac, where Admiral Barrington was with his little ſquadron, and having hoiſted the bloody flag, made a very fierce attack; however the fire from our fleet and the two forts at the entrance of the harbour was ſo well directed, as in a ſhort time the whole French fleet ſeemed to be in great confuſion from the damage they ſuſtained, and thought it moſt expedient to bear away for Martinico.—The loſs on our ſide was very inconſiderable both by ſea and land.

Thurſday night, 9 o'clock.

"Since writing you this afternoon, and by a lucky accident of a boy remaining on ſhore belonging to the boat going expreſs, I have the greateſt pleaſure to inform you, that Admiral Byron arrived at Barbados the 4th inſtant, and ſailed to join the brave Barrington. I applied to the perſon, who came from Engliſh-Harbour after 5 o'clock, who declares, that a Midſhipman in an armed ſloop arrived expreſs from Barbados. I ſincerely congratulate you on this happy junction of the fleets, our town is enjoying the good news, notwithſtanding it is ſo late in the evening."

BALTIMORE, February 4.

It appears, by letters from gentlemen of high character in France, to their friends in this State, that the Britiſh King's Speech hath been re-echoed by a great majority of both Houſes of Parliament. That there is the greateſt probability of an obſtinate continuance of the war. That the ſpirit of privateering prevails greatly in Britain. That 60 ſail of French Weſt-Indiamen, and 3 Eaſt-Indiamen, have been taken and carried into England; but that the greater part were enſured at Lloyd's, a celebrated Coffee-

Houſe, in London. That the mouth of the channel, the Bay of Biſcay, and the neighbouring coaſts, were ſwarming with Britiſh privateers. That ſeveral had been taken and ſent into France. That Capt. Eden, (brother to Sir Robert Eden) hath the command of one of 30 guns, formerly a French frigate, ſuppoſed, by ſome, to be intended for the coaſt of America.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

Laſt Saturday, being the anniverſary of forming the Alliance between France and the United States, the Honourable the Congreſs gave a public entertainment to his Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, at which the following Toaſts were drank, under a diſcharge of cannon:

1. May the Alliance between France and the United States be perpetual. 2. The United States. 3. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. 4. The Queen of France. 5. His Moſt Catholic Majeſty. 6. The Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon. 7. Succeſs to the allied arms. 8. General Waſhington and the Army. 9. The Friends of Liberty in every part of the world. 10. May the new Conſtellation riſe to the Zenith. 11. May the American *Stripes* bring Great-Britain to reaſon. 12. The memory of the Patriots who have nobly fallen in defence of the Liberty and Independence of America. 13. A ſafe and Honourable Peace.

The chearfulneſs which exiſted in the company upon the happy occaſion of their being aſſembled, was not to be exceeded; and a thouſand brilliances alluding to the Alliance were uttered. There can be no doubt but that every true American and every true Frenchman will contribute his efforts to preſerve that connection which is formed by the Alliance, and which is ſo neceſſary to the happineſs and aggrandizement of both nations. Their mutual intereſts dictate ſuch a conduct in the ſtrongeſt and moſt affectionate terms. The principles of the Alliance are founded in true policy and equal juſtice; and it is highly probable that mankind will have cauſe to rejoice in this union which has taken place between two nations; the one, the moſt puiſſant in the old, and the other the moſt powerful in the new world.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, dated Jan. 2.

"It is with great concern I now ſit down to inform you that Savannah is in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, and their army is at this moment in full march towards the weſtward. A fleet of 37 ſail arrived at Cockſpur on the 24th of laſt month, where they lay till the 28th. They then came up, and the day following effected a landing at Brewton's-Hill, about two miles below the town. In leſs than two hours after they landed they began their march for the town, and having made a ſhew of bringing their principal force on in the direct road, filed off thro' the woods and came in at the ſouth ſide of the town, where only a handful of militia (85 in number) were ſtationed. Their numbers being greatly ſuperior, they ſoon forced this ſmall party of militia, though not without receiving and returning ſeveral ſmart platoons, in which ſome of our citizens fell, and they alſo loſt ſome men. The particular liſt of either I am not yet furniſhed with, but find Colonel Walton amongſt the wounded. The continental troops being placed at the eaſtern quarter of the town, they had to make their retreat through the enemy, who attacked them in flank as they marched for about half a mile. The South-Carolina brigade, under Col. Huger, kept the edge of the town, and aimed directly for the broad road leading weſterly from the Spring; they effected their point with the loſs of a few men killed, wounded and taken priſoners. The Georgia brigade, under Col. Elbert, ſtruck through the middle of the town, but being intercepted by a large creek that makes out of the river a little above the town, the greateſt part of thoſe who could not ſwim were taken priſoners. I can with great truth, Sir, aſſure you, the ſmall party of militia, which I have before mentioned, behaved to admiration, and were it not for their efforts, oppoſed to at leaſt 1000 men, I am firmly of opinion very few of the confederate troops would have got off. Indeed the two brigades too, conſidering the peculiar circumſtances under which they happend to fall, conducted themſelves as well as men could do. The enemy's force is thought to be from 1500 to 2000 men already landed, but it is ſaid there are as many more remaining at Cockſpur: How this may be I cannot ſay, for it is very remarkable we have not had a ſingle deſerter, or indeed any ſort of certain intelligence ſince they came in. General Lincoln is now at Pariſburgh, I am informed, with a reſpectable force; what a pity he did not arrive a few days ſooner! I think he would have ſaved our State; however, we do not deſpond, well knowing from the paſt favour of Congreſs, what its future exertions will be to reinſtate us. Moſt people in and about the town have loſt their all, and the ſpirit of rapine, inſolence and brutality indulged to the ſoldiery, exceeds deſcription. Col. Campbell commands by land and Admiral Hyde Parker by ſea. People who have got out of town ſince the action ſay, both theſe officers profeſs great humanity, and totally diſavow many horrid acts committed by their people; how that may be a ſhort time will ſhew us, but for my part I wiſh to leave nothing to their humanity, and as little to their juſtice."

One Captain, 5 Lieutenants, 6 Serjeants, 1 Drum, 1 Fife, and 108 Rank and File, belonging to the 3d and 5th Regiments of South-Carolina, commanded by Col. Huger, and the corps of artillery, commanded by Col. Roberts, were miſſing after the Action of the 29th Dec. laſt. Alſo 3 Majors, 9 Captains, 9 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 11 Drums and Fifes, and 145 Rank and File, belonging to Col. Elbert's Georgia Brigade.

We have juſt received advice from North-Carolina, that about three thouſand five hundred of their militia are marched for the aſſiſtance of South-Carolina and Georgia. Colonel Walton, it is ſaid, of the Georgia militia, was dangerouſly wounded in the late action at Savannah, in which he behaved with remarkable bravery. He, together with ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable citizens of that State, are on board the priſon ſhip in the river, and treated with remarkable ſeverity. What a contraſt between a priſoner's walking at large, and ſkipping at every ball and aſſembly, and being confined with the moſt diſagreeable companions in the hold of a priſon ſhip.

The following ſtricture on the times is taken from a ſouthern paper:—"The ſoldier and the ſtateſman, the ſhort-ſighted patriot and the ſuborned knave, the adventrous merchant and the ſordid planter, ſeem almoſt univerſally enveloped under the ſame infatuated cloud of covetouſneſs, extortion and cruelty, and have loſt ſight of that diſintereſted virtue, on which alone a durable foundation can be laid for a riſing State, or be the laſting continuance of eſtabliſhed empires. Monopolizing of domeſtic, as well as foreign, articles is become as prevailing and faſhionable, as it is wicked and deſtructive in its tendency. Illegal and pernicious exportations are carried on almoſt without reſtraint. The general conduct of mankind threatens the extinction of philanthropy and ſocial confidence out of this country, and in a direct manner tends to the abolition of humanity, common ſafety, and common ſenſe, and *no one layeth it to heart.*"

Saturday morning, about five o' clock, a fire broke out at a houſe in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, which ſoon communicated itſelf to two adjoining houſes, and, had it not been for the extraordinary vigilance of the inhabitants (who aſſembled with their uſual alacrity) might have been attended with fatal circumſtances to that part of the city. The greateſt part of the above three houſes was deſtroyed, beſides property to a conſiderable amount.

Married, on Saturday the 30th of January, JOHN CADWALLADER, Eſquire, to Miſs BOND, eldeſt daughter of the late Dr. Phineas Bond.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, February* 3, 1779.

PRESENT,

His Excel. JOSEPH REED, Eſq; Preſident,
The Hon. GEORGE BRYAN, Eſq; Vice-Preſident,
Col. JOSEPH HART, | JAMES READ, Eſq;
JOHN MACKY, Eſq; | JOHN HAMBRIGHT, Eſq;
JAMES M'LENE, Eſq; | THOMAS SCOTT, Eſq;

THIS Board having maturely conſidered the general tenor and courſe of the military command exerciſed by Major General *Arnold* in this City and State, and divers tranſactions which have appeared to this Board during his command, do *Reſolve*, unanimouſly,

Firſt, That the ſame hath been in many reſpects oppreſſive to the faithful ſubjects of this State, unworthy of his rank and ſtation, highly diſcouraging to thoſe who have manifeſted their attachment to the liberties and intereſts of America, and diſreſpectful to the Supreme Executive Authority of the State.

Wherefore *Reſolved* unanimouſly,

Second, That nothing but the moſt urgent and preſſing neceſſity can juſtify or induce this Board to call forth any waggons or militia, or otherwiſe ſubject the good people of this State to the power of the ſaid General *Arnold* within the State, ſhould he reſume it upon his return.

Third, Ordered, That the Attorney General do proſecute the ſaid General *Arnold*, for ſuch illegal and oppreſſive conduct as is cognizable in the Courts of Law.

And that this Board may not be ſuppoſed capable of paſſing the above reſolves upon mere general grounds, and more eſpecially in the caſe of one who has formerly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in public ſervice, they think proper to declare that the conſideration laſt mentioned has hitherto reſtrained them from taking proper notice of General *Arnold*, hoping that every unworthy tranſaction would be the laſt, or that a becoming ſenſe of ſuch improprieties would effect an alteration of conduct; but finding that tenderneſs has only led to inſult and farther oppreſſion, duty to the State, regard to the intereſts and happineſs of the good people thereof, who muſt be affected by all abuſes of power, oblige us thus to take notice thereof, and farther declare, that the ſaid Reſolves are founded upon the following articles, in which they have ſufficient grounds to eſteem General *Arnold* culpable.

1. That while in the camp of General *Waſhington* at *Valley-Forge*, laſt ſpring, he gave permiſſion to a veſſel belonging to perſons then voluntarily reſiding in this city with the enemy, and of diſaffected character, to come to a port of the United States, without the knowledge of the authority of the State, or of the Commander in Chief, though then preſent.

2. In having ſhut up the ſtores and ſhops on his arrival in the city, ſo as even to prevent officers of the army from purchaſing, while he privately made conſiderable purchaſes for his own benefit, as is alledged and believed.

3. In impoſing menial offices upon the ſons of freemen of this State, when called forth by the deſire of Congreſs to perform militia duty, and when remonſtrated to hereupon, juſtifying himſelf, in writing, upon the ground of having power ſo to do, for that, "when a citizen aſſumed "the character of a ſoldier, the former was intirely loſt "in the latter, and that it was the duty of the militia to "obey *every* order of his Aids (not a breach of the laws "and conſtitution) as his (the General's) without judging of the propriety of them."

4. For that when a prize was brought into this port by the Convention brig of this State, whereon a diſpute aroſe reſpecting the capture, which would otherwiſe, in great probability, have been amicably adjuſted between the claimants, General *Arnold* interpoſed by an illegal and unworthy purchaſe of the ſuit, at a low and inadequate price, as he has been publicly charged by a reputable citizen, to which may in ſome degree be aſcribed the delay of juſtice in the Courts of Appeals, and the diſpute in which the State may probably be involved with Congreſs hereupon.

5. The appropriating the waggons of this State when called forth upon a ſpecial emergency laſt Autumn, to the tranſportation of private property, and that of perſons who voluntarily remained with the enemy laſt winter, and were deemed diſaffected to the intereſts and independence of America.

6. In that Congreſs, by a reſolve of the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, having given to the executive powers of every ſtate, an excluſive power to recommend perſons deſirous of going within the enemy's lines to the officer there commanding; General *Arnold*, in order, as may reaſonably be inferred, to elude the ſaid reſolve, wrote a letter, as appears by compariſon of hands, and the declaration of the intended bearer, recommendatory for the above purpoſe, and cauſed his Aid du Camp, Major *Clarkſon*, to ſign the ſame; but the ſaid device not taking effect, through the vigilance of the officers at *Elizabeth-Town*, General *Arnold*, without diſcloſing any of the above circumſtances, applied to Council for their permiſſion, which was inſtantly refuſed; the connections, character, and ſituation of the party being well known, and deemed utterly improper to be indulged with ſuch permiſſion; thereby violating the reſolve of Congreſs, and uſurping the authority of this Board.

7. This Board having, upon the complaint of ſeveral inhabitants of Cheſter county through the late Waggon Maſter General, *requeſted* of the ſaid General *Arnold* to ſtate the ſaid tranſaction reſpecting the waggons, in order that they might ſatisfy the complainants, or explain the ſame without farther trouble, received, in return, an indecent and diſreſpectful refuſal of any ſatisfaction whatſoever.

8. The diſcouragement and neglect manifeſted by General *Arnold* during his command, to civil, military, and other characters, who have adhered to the cauſe of their country—with an entire different conduct towards thoſe of another character, are too notorious to need proof or illuſtration; and if this command has been, as is generally believed, ſupported at an expence of Four or Five Thouſand Pounds per annum to the United States, we freely declare we ſhall very unwillingly pay any ſhare of expences thus incurred.

On conſideration, *Ordered*, That as the waggons ſent by General *Arnold* to *Egg-Harbour* were drawn forth under the law of the State, and the waggoners not being able to procure payment, either from the Quarter Maſter's department, or from General *Arnold*, who is departed from this city while the complaint againſt him was depending, and they being in great neceſſity, this Board ought to relieve them ſo far as to advance Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, until they can procure farther redreſs. And that *Jeſſe Jordan*, the Waggon-Maſter, give a ſpecial receipt to be accountable therefor.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

By order of Council, a certified copy of the foregoing reſolves were delivered to Major General Arnold before he left this State.

IN COUNCIL, Philadelphia, December 29, 1778.

The Preſident and Council having conſidered the very great danger to which the city is expoſed by accidents of fire at this ſevere ſeaſon, the unprovided ſtate of the inhabitants with regard to the fire engines, buckets, &c. do moſt earneſtly recommend it to the citizens to revive the laudable inſtitution of Fire Companies, which former experience has proved to be ſo beneficial; and in the mean time this Board will take ſuch farther meaſures for the ſecurity of the city and its inhabitants againſt this calamity, as preſent circumſtances will admit.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

The great fire which alarmed this city on Saturday laſt, and threatened the deſtruction of a valuable part of the city, ſhews the propriety and neceſſity of the foregoing recommendation. The vigilance and attention of ſome of the Fire-Companies whoſe engines were in good order does them honour; and it is hoped that every Fire Company in the city will take care to follow the laudable example, and ſhew to the world a continuation of the ſame public ſpirit which has, on occaſions of this kind, ſo long and ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed the citizens of Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

A large TAN-YARD,

Near the Drawbridge. Enquire of
ISAAC SNOWDEN,
Who has about Two Hundred Weight of FLAX, not broke, for Sale. ¶

To be SOLD,

A GOOD Three Story Brick HOUSE in ſecond-Street, near Spruce-Street. For terms apply to John Shields in Cheſtnut-Street, the fourth door below Second-Street, who has now on hand a neat aſſortment of ſhop goods as uſual. ‡ 1 w.

February 2, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Steffen, late of Germantown, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts on or before the 15th day of March next, to prevent trouble. And all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, about the ſame time, in order to be paid by MARY STEFFEN, Adminiſtratrix, and PETER SMITH, Adminiſtrator. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Mr. Moſes Bartram, between the two and three mile ſtone, on the Wiſſahickon road, on the firſt of January laſt, A BAY MARE, about 13 or 14 hands high. Whoever owns ſaid mare is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Vine-ſtreet, a likely *black horſe*, near 16 hands high, riſing ſix years old next ſpring, ſhod all round, his off hind foot white, and a ſmall ſtreak of white on the inſide of the near hind one, a white ſlip on his forehead, and is remarkably ſhy when touched on or near the ears; he paces, trots, and canters well, carries lofty, and is high ſpirited. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the horſe returned to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges.

Philad. Feb. 6, 1779. § DAVID JACKSON.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Fifth-day next, the eleventh inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of JAMES YOUNG, Eſq; in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet,

ALL his Houſhold Goods and Plate, ſome Wearing Apparel, and Kitchen Furniture. The ſale to begin at Ten o'clock in the morning.

Alſo to be SOLD at Public Sale, ſometime hence, of which public notice will be given, if not ſold before at private ſale, ſundry tracts of LAND, lying and ſituate as follows, viz.

One tract of two hundred and ninety-nine acres and three quarters, in the county of Bedford, ſituate on the waters of Jacob's Creek.

One ditto of two hundred and ſeventy-two acres and a half, in Forks Townſhip, Northampton County, ſituate on Lehaton, otherwiſe called Buſh-hill Creek.

One ditto of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, ſituate on the branches of Monakaſy, in Bethlehem Townſhip, Northampton County.

To be SOLD alſo, the Rights which the deceaſed had in the following tracts, viz.

One tract of three hundred and ninety one acres, on or near the Forks of Kiſkimanatus River, where Loyal Hannan Creek falls into it.

One ditto of two hundred and ſeventy-five acres, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Allegany River, being on both ſides of the old trading path leading from the Kiſkimanatus old town towards Chartres old town.

One ditto of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, ſituate near the above on the forks of Kiſkimanatus River.

One ditto of five thouſand acres, in the State of Virginia, in purſuance of his Britannic Majeſty's proclamation in the year 1763, ſurveyed 24th July 1773, ſituate on the waters of Saltlick Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

One ditto of two thouſand acres, ſurveyed in purſuance of the above proclamation, ſituate on the waters of Salt Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia.

All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed are requeſted to produce their accounts that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ISAAC HOWELL, and SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun. Executors.

Imported Copperaſs
TO BE SOLD BY
FRANCIS GURNEY,
In Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Union-ſtreet. Alſo
A few quarter Cheſts of CONGO TEA.
¶ 6 w.

FOR SALE,
At *DELLAP*'s Book-ſtore,
The Corner of Third and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,
A neat ASSORTMENT of BOOKS and STATIONARY, by Wholeſale and Retail; among which are,

British Theatre, 18 vols.
New Engliſh Ditto, 12 vols.
World Diſplay'd, 20 vols.
Leland's Hiſt. of Ireland, 4 vols.
Joſephus Works, 4 vols.
Political Diſquiſitions, 3 do.
Buchan's Family Phyſician.
Abelard and Heloiſe.
Barrow's Voyages, 3 vols.
Art of Speaking.
Marchioneſs of Pompadour, 2 vols.
Triumvirate, or Memoirs of A. B. and C. 2 vols.
Æſop's Fables;
Spelling Books;
Bartlet's Farrier;
Primers;
Goody Two Shoes;
Writing Paper and Parchment;
Gilt & plain Letter Paper;
Playing Cards and Paſteboards;
Ledgers, Journals, and Waſte Books;
Orderly and Memorandum Books;
Pocket Books and Pocket Almanacks;
Red and black Ink;
Ink Powder; Quills;
Wafers, and Wax.

ALSO,

Stoughton's Bitters;
Golden, Medical, and Cephalic Snuff;
Tooth-Powder and Tincture for the Gums;
French Ointment for the Hair;
With a Variety of Knives and Forks.

Ready Money given for New and Old BOOKS.

N. B. An elderly Woman, well recommended, willing to undertake Houſe-work in a ſmall Family, may hear of a Place, by applying to ſaid *Dellap*.

To the PUBLIC.

THE *Managers* of the *French Manufactory* for the making and repairing of arms for the continent will take *ſix Lads*, of 14 years of age, or 15 at moſt, of a good conſtitution, and of reputable families; and will inſtruct them gratuitouſly in every matter relative to the making, ornamenting and poliſhing of every kind of arms, agreeable to engagements conformable to terms which may be entered into with their parents, or thoſe entruſted with the care of their education. Thoſe who may be diſpoſed to accept of this propoſal, will apply to Meſſrs. SAVARIT and COULEAUX, in Union-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD at private ſale, in the town of Newark, New-Caſtle county, and may be entered on by the 25th of March next,

A TWO Story Frame Houſe and Lot, with a Kitchen adjoining thereto, a good ſtable and cow-houſe, and hay-houſes that will hold ten tons of hay; with 25 acres of land, nine acres whereof are excellent meadow, the remainder extraordinary good paſture. The land lies within one mile of the houſe, five miles from Chriſtiana bridge, and ſeven from the head of Elk. The whole to be ſold for good continental currency of any date, by

February 6. HUGH GLASSFORD.

N. B. If not ſold at private ſale before the 25th of this month, it will be expoſed to public vendue on Tueſday the 2d day of March next. ‡

To be RENTED by the Single Tract, and entered upon the firſt of April next,

SEVERAL Tracts of Land, part of which is limeſtone land, a quantity of meadow and orchard to each tract, with houſes, barns and other neceſſary buildings; alſo a good tavern; all lying on or near the great road between Baltimore and Tawny-Town, between 20 and 30 miles diſtant from Baltimore. For terms apply to William Bell of the city of Philadelphia, or in his abſence, to Mr. John Steinmetz, between this and the 10th of March next. ‡

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM MORGAN, late of Glouceſter county, and State of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 16th day of March next, on the premiſes, A valuable SAW-MILL and TRACT of LAND thereunto belonging, containing about 345 acres, an exact ſurvey thereof will be ſhewn the day of ſale, ſituate on Oldman's Creek, in the counties of Glouceſter and Salem, about ſeven miles from Raccoon Creek Landing, and twenty-five from Philadelphia. The mill is about ſix years old, in good order, and built for ſawing ſhip plank; the land is well timbered with white oak and other timber, fit for ſawing or any other uſe; the ſoil is good and would produce plentiful crops if cultivated: There might be made on the premiſes two good plantations: There is on the premiſes above the ſaid mill pond a good convenience for erecting a fulling mill, or any other water works; the ſtream being good and ſeldom fails (plenty of timber would be brought to the ſaid mill to be ſawed for toll, and there is good timbered land adjoining the above land now upon ſale) the title is indiſputable, and the purchaſer on paying one half of the purchaſe money down may have a reaſonable time to pay the remainder, on giving good ſecurity if required. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale by

‡ WILLIAM GARRISON, Executor; and
SARAH MORGAN, Executrix.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC DAVIS, Eſq; late of Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book account, are deſired to bring the ſame in properly atteſted, in order that the ſame may be adjuſted, in four weeks from this date. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Adminiſtratrix; and JOHN DAVIS, Adminiſtrator. ‡

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover township, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 24th of September laſt, Two MARES, the one brown and the other black: The black mare is about 9 years old, has a white ſpot under the ſaddle, and under her tail a croſs ſcar; the brown mare is alſo about 9 years old, has a black ſpot as large as a dollar on one ſide of her buttock. Whoever brings the ſaid mares to the ſubſcriber, or gives him notice of them ſo that he may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward for both, or *Twenty-five Dollars* for one of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

‡ JOHN ADAM SNYDER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the ſaid mares were with foal.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a bay MARE COLT. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BAKER.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Front-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet,*

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE:

CONTAINING, amongſt a variety of pieces, The repreſentation and remonſtrance of Hard-money; The humble repreſentation and earneſt ſupplication of *James Rivington*, printer and bookſeller, of *New-York*; General *L--'s* letter to Miſs *F----s*, a young lady of this city, &c. &c. &c.

The price of the Magazine, for the firſt month, will be

I. To the adventitious purchaſer of a ſingle copy, *Three dollars.*

II. By the quantity of Twelve Copies, *Two and one half dollars.*

III. To the Subſcriber for a ſingle copy, on advancing twenty-four dollars, *Two dollars.*

The Publiſher will riſe or fall in the price of the Magazine with the prices of other articles and commodities in general.

The favours of the Ingenious, legibly written, and communicated poſt-free, will be gratefully received and inſerted.

*** The MAGAZINES may be had at AITKIN's and BELL's Book-ſtores.

ALL perſons who have any kind of buſineſs to tranſact with the Officers of the Pennſylvania Line, are hereby notified, that there will be a ready conveyance for their Letters, &c. by leaving them at Mr. Funk's, Inn-keeper in Second-ſtreet, or at Mr. Thomas Bradford's Book-ſtore, adjoining the Coffee-houſe, from whence they will be immediately forwarded to Camp by runners appointed for the purpoſe, who ſtart from Philadelphia every Thurſday morning.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SARAH MAN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid by PETER MAN, Adminiſtrator, living in Spring-Garden. *

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe that have any demands whatever on Col. Iſaac Melcher, Barrack-Maſter General, that they exhibit their reſpective claims on or before the firſt of March next, with proper vouchers in ſupport thereof, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

By order of Colonel MELCHER,

Feb. 2, 1779. CORNELIUS BARNES.

To be SOLD by
JACOB NAGLEE,
In Second ſtreet, within five doors of Vine-ſtreet,

ANNISEED Cordials, All-ſours, Clove-water, Roſin by the Caſk, Spirits of Turpentine, clarified Turpentine, Turpentine Varniſh; alſo Vinegar by the barrel. ‡

January 25, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Buſhels of MALT, 80 Barrels of Ship BREAD, and 40 Barrels of Flour, Middling and Ship Stuff, for which half the Amount will be taken in the Emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778. Apply to the Subſcriber in Kent County, Maryland. ISAAC PERKINS. †

January 25, 1779.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Norriton, about the middle of December laſt, A ſtray treſpaſſing bay MARE, with a large white ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JONAS YOCUM. ‡

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 19th day of December, 1778, in Kent county, Maryland, near Newton, Cheſter, A Negroe Fellow, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſome of his fore teeth beat out by the kick of a horſe: Had on when he went away, a kerſey jacket and breeches dyed of a yelloviſh colour, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and ſome other thin clothes: name JACOB, but its probable he will change his name. He is a pert lively fellow. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall receive *Sixty Dollars Reward* if in this State, and if out of this State, *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ 3 w. CHARLOTTE GRIFFITH.

A PERSON wants to purchaſe CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, bearing intereſt payable in France, for which an advanced price will be given in current money. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

WANTED,

A PERSON who underſtands the PIPE-MAKING Buſineſs. Such a One may hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

THE HOUSE and BRIDGE at the Middle Ferry is to be RENTED, and the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL will receive Propoſals from any Perſons diſpoſed to rent the ſame.

Bridge-Town, Cumberland County, January 8, 1779.

WILL be ſold by private ſale, to any perſon applying before the firſt day of March next, That very valuable plantation, whereon Ephraim Mills, Eſq; lately lived, ſituate on Cohanſey Creek, in the county of Cumberland and ſtate of New-Jerſey, with the crop of wheat in the ground, and the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and ſwine, or any part of ſaid ſtock. The ſaid farm is ſituate in a very healthy, agreeable part of the county, is handy to meeting, market, mill, &c. containing about 180 acres, eighty of which are exceeding good meadow, the whole or greateſt part in Engliſh graſs, whereon may be grazed forty head of cattle yearly, beſides keeping a large dairy; the upland is likewiſe exceeding fertile and good. For further particulars, enquire of EPHRAIM MILLS, or URIAH MILLS, on the premiſes.

CAME to the plantation where the ſubſcriber now liveth, about the firſt of this inſtant December, about eight miles from the head of Elk, and ſame diſtance from the head of North-Eaſt river, upon Little Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, A BAY MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her face, and is a natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear mark perceivable; her age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ THOMAS MAFFETT.

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At ſame Place may be had,

Writing Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Parchment, by the Roll or ſingle Skin; Temple and Dutch Spectacles; Penknives of various Sorts; Knives and Forks for Gentlemen of the Army or Hunters; Black Lead Pencils and Pencil Caſes; Sealing Wax; and Blanks of all Kinds.

ALSO,

A few of DR. HILL's PATENTED MEDICINES.

TO BE SOLD,

For good emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, within the Weſtern Diviſion of the State of New-Jerſey,

TEN thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to lands, the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity from fifty acres upwards may be had.

JAMES TALBOT

Hath for ſale, at his ſtore, the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and fifth door above Moravian-alley, on the moſt reaſonable terms,

OLD ſpirits, rum, ſugar, coffee, hyſon and bohea tea, chalk, whiting, tin and queen's ware, wine in bottles, &c. &c. ¶

CAME to the plantation belonging to Peter Deſhong in Paſſyunk townſhip, the 23d of December laſt, A light ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, and had no ſhoes on. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ DANIEL HUVER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribers, in Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt ſummer, Three red and white two year old HEIFERS, without ear-marks. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

‖ JACOB BUCKMAN, or
Dec. 25, 1778. THOMAS BUCKMAN, Smith.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

PURSUANT to a requeſt ſignified to me by a number of the Proprietors of Indiana, "that I would call a Meeting of the Company to chuſe a Preſident and determine on matters of the greateſt importance to the Proprietors." I therefore hereby inform all perſons concerned, that they are requeſted to meet in this city, at the Indian Queen tavern, in Fourth-ſtreet, on the fifth day of April next, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to take into conſideration ſuch matters as ſhall be propoſed.

‖ 14 w. THOMAS WHARTON, V. P.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1779.

THE SUBSCRIBER thinks it neceſſary, as he has been ſo long abſent from the city, to give this Public Notice to his Friends, former Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he has the

BREWING BUSINESS

carried on as uſual, at his Brewery, at the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, where thoſe that are pleaſed to make trial of his BEER may be ſupplied with different ſorts. And any perſons giving in their names in time may be furniſhed in ſeaſon with PALE ALE, for bottling, of an extraordinary quality, either for ſale or family uſe.

¶4w. FRANCIS WADE.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Eaſt-Nottingham, county of Cheſter, and State of Pennſylvania, on the ſixth of this month, A certain DANIEL BROWN, this country born, about five feet ten inches high, long viſage, dark complexion: Had on when he made his eſcape, a long white coat, no jacket, tow trowſers; he has a ſore leg. Said Brown confeſſed he enliſted in the continental ſervice with John O'Neal to drive a waggon, and received ten dollars bounty, and then deſerted; and likewiſe, that he enliſted as ſubſtitute for nine months in the Maryland militia to ſerve under Capt. Dobſon, and received one hundred and fifty pounds for ſaid nine months, and that he deſerted the firſt day they marched, and it is reported he hath enliſted and taken ſeveral bounties ſince. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

December 18, 1778. ‡ 4 w. JOHN M'BEATH.

Eaſton, December 23, 1778.

WHEREAS many of the HORSES belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the weſtward, have, by weakneſs and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and ſtrayed away: It is therefore earneſtly requeſted of all thoſe who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Suſſex, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, Northampton and Bucks counties, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. All perſons concealing them after this notice may depend on being proſecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed will be thankfully received and rewarded, by

¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G.

WAS taken up on the firſt of this inſtant January, a BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, ſuppoſed to be near 12 years old, has ſome white on her back, is branded P on both ſhoulders, paces and trots. Whoever has loſt ſaid Mare, may have her again, on application to DUNCAN LEECH, near the Black Horſe on Frankford road, proving property, and paying charges. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.